The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, August 8, 1795. Number 46

Fifteen Shillings Reward.

STRAYED or stolen a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, hind feet white, a small star in the near side of the neck with the letter U. It is supposed she is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the Mare to the subscriber.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1795.

PRIVATE SALE.

A HOUSE and some valuable LOTS in Pittsburgh; also Two Tracts of LAND improved, near to the river, the upper end of Wilkinsburg, the property of the Rev. Samuel Barr. For terms apply to

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living upon the south of Turtle creek, on the west side of the Monongahela river, about two weeks ago, a bright bay gelding, about 10 years old, 14 hands and an half high, some white in his face, and two white feet, and a bay mare 13 hands and an half high, 6 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star. Whoever secures the said Horses so that the owner gets them again shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either and reasonable charges paid by

GEORGE THOMPSON.

June 26, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavours to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1795.

Lewis Bond & Co.

HAVE just received a neat and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and HARD-WARE, which they now opening at their stores at M'Kee's Ferry, and Jeffries mill, on Montour's run, and will sell them cheap for cash or country produce.

July 18, 1795.

N. B. All persons indebted, to them are requested to make immediate payment.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 9th instant, an indented servant girl, named Nancy Rannidge, about 18 years of age, brown hair, black eyes, dark complexion, a finished scold and liar, and understands the slight of hand almost to perfection; she has run off and took with her one tow shift and one linsey petticoat. All persons in this neighbourhood are forbid harbouring or concealing said servant, as I am determined to deal with those who do as the law directs. Whoever will deliver the said servant to her master shall receive the generous reward of Four Pence Half-penny, and no expences.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Short bottom, Ohio county,

July 16, 1795.

Philadelphia, April 20th, 1795.

Hume's History of England.

PROPOSALS

By ROBERT CAMPBELL,

For Publishing by Subscription,

Hume's History of England,

From the Invasion of *Julius Cæsar*, to the Revolution in 1688, with the Author's last corrections and improvements.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on a fine paper and new type, in six octavo volumes, each of which shall be embellished with an elegant engraving, executed by one of the best American artists.

II. The price per volume, to subscribers, will be one dollar and sixty seven cents in boards, or one dollar and eighty cents neatly bound, to be paid on the delivery of each volume. To be raised to non-subscribers.

III If a sufficient number of subscribers appears to enable the editor to go on with the work, the first volume will be published next August, and a volume every six weeks till the whole are published.

IV. The names of subscribers will be given with the last volume.

V. Those who subscribe for six sets, or procure six subscribers, and will be accountable for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh set gratis.

☞ It is intended by the publisher to reprint *The best continuation of the History of England, from James II. to the end of the American Revolution*, that is published by the time the present work is published. It will be executed on the same paper and type as Hume, to accommodate the subscribers to the present work.

N. B. *Subscriptions will be received by John Scull, in Pittsburgh.*

Notice is hereby given to those that have purchased Lots in the New Town laid out by the subscriber at the mouth of Turtle creek, on the Monongahela river, to attend at said place on the 10th day of August next, to draw their Lots. For the advantage of those who build in said town, I will give the quarries of limestone, freestone, and stone-coal free for five years.

JOHN PERRY.

July 20, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Morgan Town, on the 21st day of June last, a bay HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a black mane and tail, and the off hind foot white, chunky made, trots and canters. Whoever secures the said Horse or brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES THOMPSON.

Morgan Town, July 8, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the head waters of George's creek, in George township, Fayette county, on Monday the 15th day of June last, a brown Horse Colt, a year old last spring, a natural trotter, no brand or mark perceivable, large for his age, and had on a yoke when he went away. Whoever takes up said Colt, and secures it so that the owner may get it again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

RANDOLPH FREEMAN.

July 3, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Fallowfield township, Washington county, last summer, a spotted red and white COW, a small piece off the under part of each ear, and the tops of her horns cut off. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HUMPHREY ORR.

July 18, 1795.

Whereas a certain Robert Bell, of Westmoreland county, obtained a note of hand of the subscriber for Thirty seven pounds ten shillings, payable about the 9th of January 1796, of which Eleven pounds five shillings is already paid. I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the remainder until compelled by law.

JACOB LUTDZUHSSOR.

January 22, 1795.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, *May* 27.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE committee of public safety informed the convention of a revolt that had broken out at Toulon; that the Jacobins had taken possession of the arsenal; that the deputies Brunel and Meoux had made incredible efforts to oppose the Jacobins, but without success; and that they had been obliged to release the terrorists confined at fort Lamalgue In consequence of the victory of the Jacobins, Brunel blowed his brains out; Meoux went to the sea side to save the fleet, but on his arrival there, he learned that the Jacobins had gained over the fleet, and that a Jacobin of the name of Portal had assumed the command of it. The intention of the insurgents at Toulon was to march to Paris with 20,000 men, in order to dissolve the convention.

Chambon informed the convention of the measures he had taken to repress the insurrection. A letter was read from Marseilles, stating that the insurgents of Toulon were about 8000, that the squadron remained in the harbour, and that the brave sailors from Brest, who were on board the fleet, had resolved not to participate in the revolt: The committee of public safety were ordered to take the necessary steps to restore peace to Toulon.

The deputies Thirion, Panis, Escudier, Laiguilot, and Record, were ordered to be arrested; and Prieur of la Marne, Bourbotte, and Peyssard, to be tried immediately, by the military commission.

In the evening sitting of May 24, Clauzel proposed the following decree, which had been prepared by the committee.

I. The decree of the 12th of Germinal, which directs the transportation of Barrere, Collot, Billaud, and Vadier, is repealed

II. The convention decrees, that there is room for accusation against Barrere, Collot, Billaud and Vadier, and directs that they shall be transferred to the criminal tribunal of Lower Charente to be tried.

III. The committee of legislation shall to-morrow present the accusation.

IV. Bourbotte, Pache Audouin, his son-in-law, d'Aubigny, Marchand, Clemence, Heron, and Hassenfraz, shall be conducted before the criminal tribunal of the department of Eure and Loire to be tried.

This decree was passed.

Dubois Crance proposed, that the military commission should have the power of punishing with death, transportation and imprisonment, according to the nature of the crime. Adopted.

It was decreed that the convention should attend the funeral of the representative Ferrand; and that Louvet should pronounce his funeral oration.

Aulery communicated a resolution of the military commission, that "the gendarmes shall lay down their arms upon the square of the revolution before the armed force of Paris, and that they shall be stripped of the habit which they are unworthy of wearing.

This resolution was approved of by the assembly.

In the sitting of the 26th of May, Laporte announced an important victory gained by the army of the Alps, under general Kellerman.

The military commission established by a law of the 23d of May, condemned nearly 50 persons to death, for having participated in the insurrection.

DUBLIN, *May* 30.

The military force now in this country amounts to upwards of 40,000 effective men.

So deplorable and wretched is the situation of the unfortunate poor of the earl of Meath's liberty, in consequence of the train of evils brought on by the present just and necessary war, that a bare recital of instances of their misery must make humanity shudder. In the course of yesterday evening a notice was posted in Andre-street, by some of the starving inhabitants, written in blood, expressive of the misery of their situation, and couched in terms which expressed no alternative between death and their present famishing condition! ! !

LONDON, *May* 26.

Notwithstanding the supposed fraudulent declaration of the emperor the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has already detached himself from the grand confederacy. On the 9th inst. the commander of the Hessian troops signified to general Clairfayt that he had received his sovereign's orders to withdraw.—The dukes of Brunswick and Wirtemberg are expected to follow the example immediately, and the greater part of the German princes in succession.

JUNE 5.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 3.

"Arrived this morning, the American vessels, Newport of Boston, from New-York laden with 4000 casks of beef, pork, flour, bread, indigo, pimento, and sundry other articles; and the Mary, of and from Philadelphia, William Bell, master, laden with indigo, flour, sugar, and cotton, both of which were bound to France, but were met with on their passage by rear admiral Waldegrave's squadron, who detained and sent them into this port.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 3.

"The Adventure, Captain Crawley, has sent into this port the American ship Neptune with rice, indigo, &c. bound for France

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, *July* 25.

TOWN MEETING.

On Monday last, at 10 o'clock, agreeable to the adjournment on Friday last, the inhabitants of this town again met at Faneuil Hall to hear the report of their committee appointed to draft an instrument expressing their reasons for objecting to the Treaty depending between the United States and Great Britain, and soliciting the President to withhold his ratification to the same—A very large assemblage of the citizens took place on this interesting occasion.

Dr. Jarvis having observed that the committee thought it improper to pass upon the treaty before it was publicly read; and having moved the reading thereof—the Hon. Thomas Dawes, the moderator, accordingly read the treaty before the inhabitants.

The reading of the treaty being finished, Dr. Jarvis, in the name of the committee, made a report of the resolutions they had drafted for the consideration of the town.

A motion was made by Judge Tudor, and adopted, that the resolutions reported by the committee be taken up, read and discussed paragraph by paragraph. The moderator read the several resolutions, and the sense of the town being taken on them, separately, all the resolutions unanimously passed in the affirmative.

REPORT, &c.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, duly and legally warned and convened by adjournment at Faneuil Hall, on Monday the 13th day of July, A. D. 1795.

A pamphlet, printed at Philadelphia, under the signature of S. T. Mason, Esq. one of the Senators of the United States from the commonwealth of Virginia, and purporting to be a genuine copy of a treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, entered into at London, on the 19th day of November last, between lord Grenville, on the part of his Britannic majesty, and John Jay, Esq. on the part of the United States, was read, and duly considered—and thereupon it was

RESOLVED, As the sense of the inhabitants of this town—that the aforesaid instrument if ratified, will be highly injurious to the commercial interests of the United States, derogatory to their national honor and independence, and may be dangerous to the peace and happiness of their citizens.

The reasons which have induced this opinion are as follow, viz.

1st. Because this compact professes to have no reference to the merits of the complaints and pretensions of the contracting parties; but in reality the complaints and pretensions of Great Britain are fully provided for, while a part only of those of the United States have been brought into consideration.

2d. Because, in the stipulation, which surrenders our western posts on the western frontier, no provision is made to indemnify the United States for the commercial and other losses they have sustained, and the heavy expences to which they have been subjected in consequence of being kept out of possession for twelve years in direct violation of the treaty of peace.

3d. Because, no indemnification is to be made to the citizens of the United States for property, taken from them at the close of the war, the restitution of which is provided for in the same treaty.

4th. Because the capture of vessels and property of the citizens of the United States made under the authority of the government of Great Britain, is a national concern, and claims arising from such captures ought not to have been submitted to the decision of their admiralty courts as the United States are thereby precluded from having a voice in the final determination of such cases.

POETRY.

The SONG of CONSTANCY.

OW, JOAN, we are married—and now let me say
' both are in youth, yet that youth will decay :
ur journey thro' life, my dear Joan I suppose,
shall oft meet a bramble, and sometimes a rose.

hen a cloud on the forehead shall darken my day,
sunshine of sweetness must smile it away:
d when the dull vapour shall dwell upon thine,
chase it, the labour and triumph be mine.

t us wish not for wealth, to devour and consume ;
r luxury's but a short road to the tomb :
et us sigh not for grandeur, for trust me, my Joan,
e keeneft of cares owes its birth to a throne.

hou shall milk our ONE COW ; and if fortune pursue,
n good time with her blessing, my Joan may milk two,
will till our small field, whilst thy prattle and song
hall charm as I drive the bright ploughshare along.

When finish'd the day, by the fire we'll relate,
And treat a good neighbour at eve with our ale ;
For Joan, who would wish for SELF only to live?
One blessing of life, my dear girl is to GIVE.

E'en the red-breast and wren shall not seek us in vain,
Whilst thou hast a crumb, of thy Corin a grain ;
Not only their songs will they pour from the grove,
But yield, by example, sweet lessons of love

Tho' thy beauty must fade, yet thy youth I'll remember
That thy MAY was my own, when thou shewest DECEMBER,
And when age to my head shall his WINTER impart,
The SUMMER of love shall reside in my heart.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS *just received a large quantity of* MERCHANDIZE, *and a large quantity of* LIQUORS, *which he will sell on moderate terms for cash or country produce.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1795.

Was found in the woods

on Grant's Hill, a bale of SWANSKIN. *The person who lost it, by applying to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, and paying expences, may have it again.*

SAMUEL M'CORD.

July 7. 1795.

Was taken from the store

of JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. *on Friday or Saturday last, through design or mistake, a handsome* FOWLING PIECE, *with the initial letters W. H. inlaid with silver just below the breech. The person having the same is desired to return it, and take the one he left in its place, and if stolen, a generous reward will be given to him who discovers and convicts the thief.*

JAMES HENRY.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1795.

To the FREE *and* INDEPENDENT ELECTORS *of* WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE *subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of* SHERIFF, *at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds, he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence.*

ROBERT ORR.

July 7, 1795.

Plumer & Gormley,

AS usual carry on the SCYTHE and BLACKSMITH Business at their shop corner of Third-street, fronting Market-street, Pittsburgh. They hope to [illegible] hand a quantity of IRON, which they [illegible] wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.

July 5, 1795.

N. B. Wanted, as an Apprentice to said business, a Boy of 15 or 16 years of age.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years, and immediate possession given, that well known TAVERN, the Sign of the

HARP and CROWN,

In the Town of WASHINGTON.

THE House is 40 feet by 30, with a hall and four rooms on the first floor, the upper story is divided into three rooms, one of which is 40 by 18 feet, a good garret, and a good cellar under the house, a kitchen and a room for servants between it and the house, a good lodging room over the kitchen, with a small store room adjoining over the servants room; there is a never failing pump in the yard near the kitchen, a smoke and milk house under one roof; the water from the pump may be conveniently taken through the milk house; the stables are in good order well finished with stalls, and capable to contain 30 horses, with a loft that will hold ten or twelve tons of hay, a horse shed in the yard 30 feet long, and a garden, adjoining the stables, under good fence. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

HUGH WILSON

Washington, May 28, 1795.

Samuel Jones,

HATTER.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has lately commenced business in this place, and now carries on the HATTING Business in all its branches, at his Shop the corner of Second and Ferry Streets, where he will constantly have for sale, by wholesale and retail, all kinds of Hats, both fine and coarse, and which he is determined to sell on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce. To merchants or others who purchase to sell again, he will make a very generous abatement: and he flatters himself that they will find it of more advantage to deal with him and get their hats in good order just out of the shop, than to bring them over the mountains, and run a great risk of having them damaged.—Those gentlemen who will oblige him with their custom may depend on his utmost exertions to merit their favors.

A generous price in cash will be given for all kinds of furrs.

N. B. A smart active Lad, about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended, is wanted as an Apprentice to the above business.

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1795.

TO BE LET

For a Term of Years.

ABOUT 2000 *acres of land in and adjoining the Monongahela Glades, situate about* 12 *miles from Morgan Town, and adjoining the state road that leads to Winchester.*

This land will be laid off in lots of 150 *acres each, so as to afford a plentiful supply of water to each lot, and from* 15 *to* 30 *acres of meadow that may be watered; the clearing is light, and the whole of the land level and fit for cultivation. Adjoining this land are a number of families settled, and, a saw and grist mills. The soil, from experience, hath been found well adapted to the raising of Indian corn, and all kinds of small grain, and from it's situation, being on a road that is much frequented by travellers, it affords a market to the settlers, for any thing they make for sale, at their own houses. There is a house now building on the above land, which will be fit to occupy in about two months, it is well situated for a tavern, and will be let for a term of years, together with* 10 *to* 50 *acres of meadow land, if required.*

To persons of honest and industrious habits for the former, and a person qualified to occupy the latter, generous terms will be given.

B. REEDER.

Morgan Town, 15th June, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Washington county, Cross creek township, near Cross creek meeting house, on the 4th of last May, a black HORSE, about 14 *hands high, had a bell on, has a star in his forehead, a scar on his near hind quarter near the flank, some saddle marks, a short switch tail, shod all round, and is old; also a bright sorrel Mare, three years old this spring, about* 14 *hands high, and very well made, has three white feet, a small star in her forehead, and a long swith tail, they are both natural trotters. Any person securing said creatures so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.*

JONATHAN SMITH.

June 30, 1795.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly, entitled, an act relative to Donation Lands, passed the 17th of April last, it is enacted and declared, that the term allowed for making applications for land under the said act, shall continue until the expiration of one year from and after the passing said act, for persons entitled and residing within the United States. To such persons as may be beyond sea, or out of the United States, at the time of passing said act, the term of two years is allowed to make application for their respective rights and titles: and to all such persons who, at the time of passing said act, shall be officers or soldiers in the army of the United States, shall be allowed three years from and after passing said act: And whereas by the said recited act it is further enacted, that the Surveyor General shall give notice in one of the public newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, and in one public paper in each county in this state, in which newspapers are printed, for six successive weeks, between the first of May and the first of August next, that the term limitted by law is extended for the respective periods above mentioned.

Now therefore, in obedience to the direction of the said recited acts of the General Assembly, I hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they may make their applications according to law.

DANIEL BROADHEAD, Sur. Gen.

May 15, 1795.

*** The printers in the respective counties are requested to insert the above advertisement, and send their bills to the subscriber for settlement.

Was found, concealed

under the floor of an old house, near Mr. Marie's on Saturday last, the 27th inst. supposed to be stolen, a parcel of SHAWLS *and Mens'* SHOES. *The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.*

WILLIAM WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *away from the subscriber on Friday evening, the 26th June last, a dark bay* HORSE, *about* 15 *hands high, has a remarkable white spot on each side of his neck, he is a stout well made Horse. Whoever takes up said Horse and brings him to me shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.*

CHARLES CRAIG.

Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, July 1, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living at Mr. Brison's mills, on the Sawmill run, near Pittsburgh, in the latter part of May last, one heifer two years old, a dark red colour, somewhat brindled, has a piece cropt off her near ear: one black heifer two years old, with a white face; one red yearling heifer with a white face, a white spot on one shoulder, and part of her tail white, and one yearling brindled steer with horns more erect than is usual. Also, strayed from the same place about ten days ago, one red milch Cow, about 4 years old, with a star in her forehead and a white spot on her rump. None of the above described creatures have any brands or artificial marks other than what has been mentioned. The above reward will be given for taking the whole of them up and giving them notice, or in proportion for any of them.

JOHN LOGAN.

July 3, 1795.

Whereas a certain Alexander

Cowan, of Washington, state of Pennsylvania, has obtained a note of hand of the subscriber for £. 26 12 6, payable the first of April or May last, of which £. 12 10 is already paid. I do hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the remainder until said Cowan fulfils his contract with me.

ANDREW M'CLURE.

June 24, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Stud Horses, one of them is a bright Black, 7 years old. 16 hands high, fit for the draft, the other is a bright Bay, two years old this spring, 15 hands high, fit for the saddle; also a yoke of Oxen 4 years old, large for their age, and well matched, and two or three good milch Cows, will be sold for cash, at private sale, by the subscriber near Barter mills, Westmoreland county.

NOAH SPEERS.

July 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, [illegible] Washington county, Chartiers township, within one mile of Canonsburgh, joining the great road leading from Canonsburgh to Pittsburgh, containing 150 [illegible] there is about 40 acres of cleared land, 5 acres of meadow, and more may be made there is on said premises a good dwelling house, a good apple and peach orchard with a never failing spring of water. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in Canonsburgh.

HENRY O'DANNELL.

June 22, 1795.

William Christy,

HAS *just received a great variety of* MERCHANDIZE GOODS, *which he will sell cheap for cash or such produce as may suit his mode of dealing.*

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1795.

Stop the Deserters!

DESERTED *from the garrison at Bently's Farm, the 28th of June last,* WILLIAM CRAWFORD, *farmer, and* GEORGE LOWRY, *a Corporal, of the detachment raised for the defence of the laws, in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Crawford is about* 5 *feet* 8 *inches high, and remarkably lusty, pretty much inclined to grog, and a great humourist when tipsey, he has light coloured hair, had on and took with him soldiers uniform. Lowry is dressed in much the same manner, of a dark complexion, about* 5 *feet* 7 *inches high, rather slender made, have both went away in debt to their brother soldiers, particularly Crawford, who took with him a silver watch, belonging to John Moody. Whoever takes up said deserters and secures them in any jail in Pennsylvania, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if forwarded to the subscriber at Pittsburgh or Presque Isle.*

J. GRUBB, Captain.

July 6, 1795.

[*The Printers in Pennsylvania are requested to insert this advertisement in their newspapers.*

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Washington.

ROBERT *Andrew, middle fork of Tenmile; Jesse Bennet, Esq. at Bently's farm; John Bysland, near Canon's town; William Bell, care of Mr. Acheson; Mrs. Rebecca Bell, Samuel Bullman, United States service; Messrs. John Anderson and Nicholas Little, John Brice care of Andrew Boggs, winters of Pigeon creek; Samuel Baxter, near Devore's ferry; Ebenezer Brooks, James Campbell, care of John M'Farland; Nathaniel Coleman, Tenmile; Matthew Clark, care of Alexander M'Clain, Redstone settlement; Levi Dungan, Washington county; Philemon Davis, near Patterson's mill; Mrs. Edlice Crawford, of Cal. Caron, Thomas Cunningham care of John Smiley, Esq. Fayette; Ebenezer Caldwell, Dunkard creek; John Husset, Chartiers; Rev. Matthew Henderson, John Hunter, Washington; John Gray, William Henry Harrison, aid to General Morgan; John Hemphill care of [illegible] Moody; Joseph Harrison, Washington; Alexander Gaston, Cross creek; John Knapp, Beason town; Lenas Kimberly, [illegible] Kerr, Nathaniel Kid, Dunkard creek; Miss Nicholls, Dunkard creek; Abraham Lemmore, care of Henry Westbay, Canonsburgh; Hugh Muckelroy, Muddy creek; John Lowry, Marque, Raccoon creek; Alexander M'Cain care of James Ross; Andrew M'Clure, care of the Rev. M. Henderson; William Lowrie, Rev. John M'Millan, Alexander M'Collough, Hanover township; Mrs. Hannah Long, care of the Rev. M. Henderson; Angus M'Kay, near Montgomery's Mill; John M'Cartney, near Jackman's mill; William Morrow, care of William Jackman, Redstone; William Miller, [illegible] Morgan town; Robert M'Clure, care of Rev. M. Henderson; James Marshall, S. M'Bride, Miller's run; William M'Nutt, Parson's mill, Abraham Lettimore; Samuel M'Kinney, care of Robert Miller; William M'Cullogh, care of Samuel Jones; John Miller, John M'Cain, Strabane township; George Millegan, Benjamin Peres, Mouth of Buffalo; Nathan Page, mouth of Buffalo; John Pullock, Washington county; John Pogue, Daniel and James Prine, Captain William Preston, William Stone, care of Doctor Wheeler; James Simpson, big Chartiers; Mr. William and Thomas Spears, Messrs. Dorsey M'Donald and William M'Foy, William Wheeler, Tenmile; Amos Strickland, care of A. Stroud, Widow Sally Riddle; John Seward, near Greensburgh; William Stone, care of Doctor Wheeler; Henry Sprenkle, care of Jacob Bowman; John Smith, near Wells's mill; Daniel Speers, near Cavonsburgh; John Shurer, care of Sam. Dunlap, Lower Silver, Dunkard creek; Robert Stuart, or William Nixon, Pike run; Mrs Esther Smith, William Thistle, William Thorn, Dudley Woodbridge, Samuel Wilson, Col. David Williamson, Charles Valentine, Thomas White, Kenton, William Wilson, Alexander Wright, Redstone settlement; Abraham Wyncoop, Mouth of township.*

...majority of 4 to 3 immediately moved to the right; but the motion was not put by the chair. Some of the opposers of the treaty went out to the battery and burnt the treaty before the government house. During their absence Mr. Hamilton endeavored again to state his case, but in vain, the republican party still too powerful. He moved a resolution, in substance as follows: That the meeting considered it inexpedient to express an opinion on the treaty, as they had full confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the Senate and President. The people would not hear it with patience, and Mr. H. and his party moved off the field. I was sorry to observe two stones thrown at him. Was it not singular to see him and his coadjutors pronounce action in a self-created meeting?

The friends of the treaty assembled under a tree in the battery, and agreed that they would counter petition, and now by this means we shall know who is who—The general meeting appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the town. They report this day.

Extract of a letter from Newport, in the state of Georgia, to a gentleman in Charleston, (S. C.) dated May 26.

"I have been credibly informed that Gen. Clarke, of this state, who took a commission in the French service, has been the last week to inspect the sea board and inlet of St Mary's river, and is now actually building a fort on the said river for carrying on an expedition against the Spaniards. I was also informed, by a gentleman lately from St. Augustine, that the inhabitants of East Florida in general, and a large majority of those of West Florida, are disposed to revolt; and they are determined as soon as Gen. Clarke, enters the Spanish territory to join him.—Numbers of young men here feel anxious to obtain commissions on the expedition against Florida.

"*May 27.* Arrived here, at this instant, two Spanish soldiers, deserters from the garrison of St. Augustine, who say desertions daily take place, and that they are in a starving condition.

Extract of a letter from Captain James Jefferis, of the ship Neptune, dated Portsmouth, (England) June 2, 1795, to his friend in Wilmington.

"I am sorry to inform you, that on the 30th of May, in lat. 47. 39. long. 6. 40. on my passage from Charleston bound to Bourdeaux, I fell in with admiral Waldegrave's squadron, consisting of five line of battle ships and a frigate; and after having my papers overhauled, they were taken from me, and put into the hands of an officer, with directions to take charge of the ship, and carry into the first convenient port in England within the landsend. They took ten seamen out of our ship, leaving on board only myself, the mate, Mr. Harrison (a passenger) one seaman, the carpenter, steward and cook, in all seven men; and in lieu thereof, put on board a master's mate, a midshipman, one seaman, and nine people who knew not one rope from another. On the 31st we fell in another fleet, in sight of the isle of Wight, which consisted of several men of war, and a large number of merchantmen bound to Halifax and Quebec: they took out of us the remainder of our people, to a single man, leaving only myself, the mate and Mr. Harrison. In this situation we arrived here yesterday in the evening. What we are sent in for we are much at a loss to know, not having on board one farthing worth of any property but what belongs to Mr. Harrison, Messrs. John Price & Co. of Charleston, and myself; and our papers as clear as possible, with the necessary certificates to certify that the whole was American property, and all our seamen with sufficient certificates, as also for the ship.—What detention we shall meet with here I have little guess; it may amount to legal adjudication for what I know; but I cannot say I am much in fear—should they give me the ship to-morrow, I know not what I should do for seamen. Mr. Harrison is this morning gone to London, to see Mr. Pinkney, and to learn, if possible, what the ship is sent in here for. The mail going this evening made up for Halifax and New-York, gives me a short time to inform myself concerning our business.

From the AURORA.

INTERESTING FACT.

One of the letters from Mr. Jay to lord Grenville in the famous correspondence between them relative to the treaty, sufficiently shews to whom the exclusive merit of this extraordinary instrument belongs. In that letter Mr. Jay informs lord Grenville that after returning from the interview of the evening before with his lordship, it had occurred to him, that he (Mr. Jay) would probably have more leisure than his lordship, whose time was so much occupied by other momentous concerns of a great nation, and therefore he had set down and prepared the draft of such a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, as he conceived would be mutually advantageous to both nations, and had taken the liberty to enclose it for his lordship's consideration. The letter was answered by lord Grenville a day or two afterwards, when apologizing to Mr. Jay for unavoidable delay occasioned by other important engagements, complimenting him for his diplomatic ability, he returned the heads of the treaty with a single alteration or addition to the 12th article containing the prohibition which now appears in the article on the export trade of the United States, assuring Mr. Jay, that with that single modification the sketch or heads of the treaty proposed by Mr. Jay, met his (lord Grenville's) entire approbation.

Quere.—Is it not presumable from the foregoing fact that Mr. Jay carried a treaty ready prepared from our government, and does not the treaty itself evidence the stile, the language, the feelings and the politics of the late secretary of the treasury, who, it is well known expected himself to have been the envoy extraordinary.

From the New-Hampshire Oracle.

COMMUNICATION.

Prayers are requested, in all the congregations throughout this state, for the recovery of Independence, under threatening symptoms of a decay. Many who feel themselves interested in her health and prosperity are greatly afraid, unless effectual remedies should be speedily applied, that they shall soon have the mournful occasion of attending her funeral oration!

We hate the pleasure of informing the public of a just but humourous remark made by a distinguished selectman of Boston, on the treaty. As soon as the moderator had ceased reading this instrument, he enquired with great significance whether it was finished, and being answered in the affirmative—he expressed his surprise, and observed that he, as yet, had heard nothing but what was in favor of the British, and he wished, if there was any thing in favor of AMERICA, it might be read.

A very candid lawyer, speaking on the subject of the treaty, and the precipitation with which our Boston brethren have decided on its contents, declared he had read the treaty with attention, but the subject required so much examination, that he would not undertake to pronounce his opinion on it without a week's investigation.

A number of machines, or watering carts, are now provided for watering the streets of this city, and they appear to answer the design perfectly. This plan was suggested one or two years since—and, from past experience, there is reason to suppose the omission has not been attended with salutary consequences. The expence of this valuable improvement will doubtless be considerable—but contrasted with its beneficial effects, diminishes to nothing. The watering machine appears to be very ingeniously constructed, and much praise is due to the officers of our police for carrying the plan into execution.

BALTIMORE, July 20.

Last Saturday, the President of the United States, with his lady and suite, passed thro' this town on their way to Mount Vernon. We are happy to add, that this highly honored character appeared to possess perfect health.

In one hour after his arrival, he was overtaken by an express from Boston.

Pittsburgh, August 8.

We have various accounts from Greenville, Head-Quarters of General Wayne—by some we are told, that the Indians are coming in to the treaty; by others, that those who had come in, were going off again. The latter we think most probable, as we well know our friends the British will spare no pains to frustrate any design which may be serviceable to the United States, and more so when they hear of the opposition to the treaty with them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to his correspondent in West-Liberty, dated July 14, 1795.

"Yesterday arrived in port the ship Intelligence, of 70 tons burthen, Captain Information, 46 days from London, laden with Treatis of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation. Capt. I. informs, that July 4th, in lat. 35. 37; he spoke admiral Jay's senatorial squadron from Boston, bound to the West-Indies, consisting of the sloop Extraordinary, of 70 tons, Captain Envoy, the sloop Negociation, of 53 tons, Captain Treaty, the shallop Commerce, of 35 tons, Captain Navigation, laden with the natural right of a free people, viz. INDEPENDENCE, under convoy of two frigates commanded by Captains Pitt and Plenipotentiary—all well."

☞ *The Editor of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE returns his unfeigned and grateful thanks to the public for the support he has received since he commenced business, which is nine years, and flatters himself with a continuance of their favors.——As an inducement to those who may wish to become subscribers, he gives the following statement of the arrival of the mails, and the mode by which the Gazette is circulated.*

The Mails from the Eastward and the Westward arrive every Friday morning, and continue so long a time as to enable the Editor to give any interesting intelligence which may be received, and to transmit the Gazette by return of the eastern postrider to the subscribers on his route, and by the western postrider to subscribers on the route to Whelen, through Cannonsburgh, Washington, and West-Liberty, and from Whelen by the Mail Boats to the settlements on the Ohio—A private postrider arrives on Saturday and circulates the Gazette through the country to Morgan Town, taking in his route Brownsville, Union Town, Frederick Town, &c.——Thus important intelligence is communicated by the Pittsburgh Gazette, as early as by the Philadelphia papers, westward of Pittsburgh.

Terms of Subscription, Fifteen Shillings per ann. one half paid at the time of subscribing—Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every other time one-sixth of a Dollar.

No pains or expence shall be spared to render the Pittsburgh Gazette worthy the attention of every class and description of citizens.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittsburgh, August 8, 1795.

Doctor Richardson,

HAS *removed his Shop to the Stone House, at the corner of Second-street and Chancery lane, a little below the old market-house. He has received an assortment of well chosen* MEDICINE, *which he will sell low.*

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1795.

Joseph R. Postlethwait,

ACQUAINTS the public and his friends, that he has removed from Carlisle, and has opened TAVERN in Pittsburgh, at the sign of the BEAR, in the house lately occupied by Capt. John M'Masters.

August 7, 1795.

Iron, Salt, and Nails,

A quantity just received, and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1795.

CHEAP LAND.

FOR *Sale, 240 acres on big Redstone, Fayette county, 3 miles from Redstone old fort, 70 acres cleared, 9 acres of meadow, a two story dwelling house, a fine young orchard, a mill seat, and many other valuable improvements. For terms apply to the Rev. ROBERT AYRES, near Brownsville.*

July 25, 1795.

NOTICE.

I GAVE *three bonds to John Briney which I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on, as I am determined not to pay any of them until said Briney fulfils his contract.*

MICHAEL KUNKLE.

Greensburgh, July 28, 1795.

Edward Grogan.

IF *Edward Grogan, son to Edward Grogan, of Dublin, Esq. is living, and will make his place of residence on the continent known to CROPLEY ROSE, wine merchant, No. 83, south Water street, Philadelphia, he will hear of a circumstance of the first magnitude, and grateful to his feelings, which cannot fail to lay a foundation for future happiness and consequence in life.*

Mr. Edward Grogan, jun. left Dublin about 12 years ago, and embarked for this country in a vessel from the North of Ireland, bound to Philadelphia, or perhaps New York. He travelled a good deal on foot in the northern and eastern states in the year 1783, and part of 1784, and was at Baltimore in the fall of the year 1784, at which time he intimated an intention of travelling on foot to the southward, and after viewing those states, he probably bent his course to the westward.

A genteel gratuity will be paid to any person, who is so kind as to give any certain information of Mr. Grogan, so that his place of residence may be made known, or that could lead in any manner to a discovery, eventually, of him.

Philadelphia, No. 83, south Water street, June 6, 1795.

By the MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 1.*

TREATY.

TOWN MEETING.

On Saturday last, agreeably to adjournment and public notification the citizens between 5 and 6000 in number assembled in the State house yard to receive the report of the committee on the subject of the treaty with Britain. The greatest order prevailed at the meeting, and silence was so strictly observed while the report was read by the chairman and the several questions put, that each citizen could hear every word distinctly. Among the citizens assembled on this occasion two of the heads of the federal executive department, and other federal officers were observed. The memorial contains the most striking objections to the treaty, forcibly stated. The questions were taken by paragraphs, by holding up of hands, and every question was regularly reversed.

The greatest unanimity prevailed. On few of the clauses of the memorial *one* or *two* hands were up in the negative; and on the general and final question of agreeing to the report, *one* and but *one* also was observed in the negative; and, not the least violence was attempted to be offered to this dissenting citizen.

The business of the meeting over, three cheers were given to the patriotic Mason, three cheers to the persecuted patriot, Mr. Hamilton Rowan, who has taken refuge amongst us, from the despotism of his native country. Thanks were given the chairman.

In the evening the treaty was burnt in several of the public places in the city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond dated July 19, 1795.

"If we are to judge by the public prints the treaty is not very palatable to the citizens of Philadelphia—it meets with a general disapprobation throughout Virginia, all the warmest admirers of federal policy are under the necessity of blushing at this masterpiece of governmental *finesse*. The example of the Philadelphians has been imitated at Norfolk and Mr. Jay has been burnt in effigy—if he is not lost to every noble feeling of the soul, if he is not callous to every notion of honour, he must be sensibly affected at the charge of bribery which the citizens have levelled against him.

Three hundred mines, producing different kinds of metals, are at present worked in France on account of the nation; four hundred and twenty new mines have been explored, and one hunded and fifty old ones that were partly exhausted, have been abandoned.

The Dey of Algiers has requested the French republic to establish a regular communication between his dominions & France—The Dey is a great admirer of French bravery.

That necessity is the mother of invention was never more fully proved than during the French revolution. A man of the first families in France, an officer of the guards, was forced to take refuge in London. He determined to be burthensome to nobody, and he had but a few guineas left. He unsewed a pair of shoes, and found that he was not unsuccessful in sewing the parts together again. Repeated attempts gave him dexterity. He bought tools and materials, and was at first employed by his countrymen.—He is now in a large line of business, has several journeymen under him, and maintains his family decently by the fruits of his laudable industry.

Whereas the subscribers gave and executed three bonds, bearing date some time in the fall of the year 1789, unto Christopher Hays, late of Westmoreland county, each in the penalty of 72l. 13s. 4d. or thereabouts, and has since discharged the one first due; the second of these bonds became due in the spring of the year 1792, and the third in the spring next following, which said bonds were given in consideration of the sale of a tract of land lying in South Huntington township, in the county aforesaid, to which it appears the said Christopher Hays cannot make a good and legal title, according to his agreement with us. All persons are therefore cautioned against taking any assignment on said bonds, as we refuse payment until he makes good his engagements with us.

HENRY WEITMAN.
MARTIN FRY.

South Huntington township, July 21, 1795.

Pack Horses wanted to go to Chambersburgh, for loading, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Pitt. August 7, 1795.

because the indemnification proposed made, is to be sought by a process tedi- and expensive, in which justice may be ed to an unreasonable time; and even- loss to many of the sufferers from their ty to pursue it; and because this mode demnification bears no proportion to mmary method adopted for the satis- n of British claims.

Because this compact admits British to an equal participation with our itizens of the interior traffic of the U. with the neighbouring Indians thro' hole territorial dominions, while the ages ostensibly reciprocated to our ci- are limited both in their nature and

Because, the alien duty upon mer- ize imported into the United States by subjects in their own bottoms is, if holly suspended, at least contracted, be increased.

Because the commerce we have hi- enjoyed in India, in common with nations, is so restricted that in future be of little or no substantial benefit to tizens.

Because, in every stipulation respect- ur intercourse with the colonial posses- of Great Britain, the whole commerce United States in such intercourse is co- ed in return.

Because, the clause, by which the h government reserves to itself the right mposing on American vessels, entering h ports in Europe, a duty which shall ervail the difference of the duty pava- n the importation of European and Asi- goods into the United States in British merican bottoms, places it in the power at government to enable British subjects come the importers of Asiatic and Eu- an goods into the United States to the sion of our own citizens.

Because, although the terms of said y purport to be reciprocal in many in- es, yet from the local situation and ex- circumstances of the United States, and pacific system of policy they have adopt- that reciprocity is merely nominal and sive.

th Because, it prevents the U. States imposing any further restrictions on the h trade alone.

nd, because, it is stipulated that neither debts due from individuals of one nation dividuals of the other, nor shares nor ies which they may have in the public ds, or in public or private banks, shall in any event of war or national differen- be sequestered or confiscated. It is far being impossible that the exercise of right may in the opinion of the national slature contribute to preserve the peace ur country, and protect the rights and perty of the citizens from violation, we- before esteem it highly impolitic that the blic faith should be pledged that it shall er be exercised under any circumstances atever

th. Because, it concedes a right to the tish government to search, and detain our sels in time of war, under frivolous and atious pretexts.

3th. Because, it agrees, that ship timber, sails and copper, shall be considered ntraband of war, which articles are ex- esly stipulated to be free by the treaties ady subsisting between the United States d all other nations, with whom they are in pact.

4. Because, it surrenders all or most of benefits of commercial nature, which we d a right to expect from our neutrality in present war.

5th. Because it precludes the hope of re- iving any advantage from the modern law nations referred to in the President's pro- mation of neutrality; adopted by most of nations of Europe, in the last war, and which we then acceded, and have secured our treaties with all other nations.

6th. Because, it not only surrenders the ht of carrying the property of any nation war with Great Britain in our own vessels eely; but abandons all pretensions even to freight.

7th. Because, it permits the British na- on to convert provisions, destined to other tions at war with them, to their own use, payment of what they may deem a rea- nable profit—a measure, not only injurious the interest of the American merchant, t which will prevent our citizens from rrying those supplies to other countries, hich by the laws of nature and of nations ey have a right to do, without molestation.

8th. Because, it limits the power of Con- ss delegated to them by the constitution, regulate our commerce with foreign tions," by prescribing conditions, and ating impediments to the exercise of that power."

9th. Because, it exposes the U. States d their commerce to similar embarrass- ents from other commercial nations, all of hom will probably regulate our trade by ir special standard

And lastly, Because in the opinion of the habitants of this town, the nature and ex- t of the exports of the United States are ch, that in all their stipulations with fo- gn nations they have it in their power to ure a perfect reciprocity of intercourse t only with the home dominions of such tions, but with all their colonial depend- cies.

It is further Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings attested by the town clerk, be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States, that they may be respectfully submitted to his consideration. And we earnestly hope, and confidently rely that his prudence, fortitude and wisdom, which have more than once, been eminently instrumental in the salvation of his country, will be equally conspicuous on the present occasion; and that the reasons we have assigned will have their influence to induce him to withhold his signature from the ratification of this alarming instrument.

This report being read, considered and adopted.

A motion was made, and passed, that an express be immediately dispatched to the President, by the selectmen, with the resolutions as above stated.

On motion of Mr. Austin, a vote of thanks was passed to Stephen Thompson Mason, one of the senators for Virginia, for his patriotism, in publishing the treaty, which had afforded the town an opportunity of using their exertions in endeavoring to prevent the ratification of an instrument so evidently pernicious to the interests of our nation at large.—A vote of thanks was also passed to the moderator, and the meeting then dissolved with that decency, order and decorum, which has ever been characteristic of the citizens of Boston.

July 20. A gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday from Portsmouth, has favored the editors with the following handbill, which was circulated universally thro' that town.

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—CA IRA—

To the Citizens of Portsmouth.

THE CRISIS.

This, (citizens of every description) is the crisis of your fate, to-morrow you are warned to assemble at the state-house, on the most momentous occasion of your lives. Your all is at stake. The Senate have bargained away your blood bought privileges, for less than a mess of pottage. That perfidious corrupting, and corrupted nation, whom you vanquished with your sword, are now endeavoring to vanquish you, with their usual, but alas! too successful weapon, British gold! ! Your only remaining hopes is in the President! Assemble then to a man! Shut up your shops and warehouses: let all business cease: repair to the state-house: remonstrate with coolness, but spirit, against his signing a treaty which will be the death warrant of your trade, and entail beggary on us, and our posterity forever! ! If you regard yourselves, your children, and above all the honor of your country, assemble at the sound of the bells.

Portsmouth, July 15, 1795.

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In obedience to the preceding loud and animating call, the citizens did assemble at the place referred to in the notification; and after some observations against the treaty, they agreed unanimously to give it their marked and decided negative—Thus two of the capitals in New-England, without concert or communication, have united now, as of old, in declaring their abhorrence of a British connection—As they have not been reduced by their power, they are resolved not to be seduced by their blandishments.—It may be said that this summary process is irrational—it however designates the prevailing sentiment.

On the road back, our informant remarks, that one general outcry consigns to public infamy, the unnatural compact, and its contemptible negociator. There was the largest meeting in Portsmouth which has been for many years; and a committee of seven was appointed to state their objections. The Hon. Jonathan Warner, son of the late Hon. James Pitts, was moderator.

On Saturday last the friends of liberty and their country's rights, were to give a public dinner to their fellow citizen John Langdon, one of the patriotic senators, in compliment to his manly opposition in the federal conclave, to this ignominious treaty with Great Britain.

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THE TREATY—SIGNED.

We are informed, that his excellency the Vice President of the United States, has returned to his seat at Braintree. It is also reported, he has given it, as his opinion, that the President has signed the treaty, before his departure for Mount Vernon.

We hear, that a very large number of the most respectable citizens of Boston, have signed truly a republican address to the President, to counteract the influence of the famous "cut and dried" town-meeting proceedings

SALEM, *July* 14.

The intended treaty with Great Britain and these states is the interesting subject of our conversation. To balance its commercial disadvantages by its political expediency is the object of its friends. To expatiate upon its commercial evils, and its consequences upon our alliance with France, is the employment of those who despise it. In the number of the last are the majority of the people. The most pointed aversion has been shewn in our towns, and the consequences are serious. We decide not upon questions, questions interesting to the public welfare. The public wishes must be known. If subscriptions are improper, and petitions are improper, they are preferable to rage, and indignities to all who negociated the treaty. We repeat not the objections nor the answers. We hope from the deliberate wisdom of our country.

HARTFORD, *July* 20.

Last week passed through this city, an express, charged with the proceedings of the late town-meeting in Boston. It is said he is to proceed into the four western counties of Pennsylvania, with as much expedition as possible, and that the several Democratic Societies are to furnish him with fresh horses as they may be wanted. We are also told he carries the proceedings of the other meeting relative to the destruction of a British vessel which lately arrived in Boston *armed with Pine Apples*.

It is expected the inhabitants of those counties will decide on the merits of the treaty in the same manner as their brethren in Boston, *without giving it a reading*.

NEW-YORK, *July* 21.

At noon yesterday, agreeably to adjournment, the citizens met at the Federal Hall, in immense numbers to receive the REPORT of their COMMITTEE, which consisted of the following gentlemen, J. R. Livingston, John Broome, Henry Rutgers, David Gelston, Brookholst Livingston, Theophilus Brower, Solomon Simpson, Abraham Varick, Samuel Osgood, Isaac Clason, Elias Nixon, William Denning, Wm. W. Gilbert, Peter Elting, Gurdon Mumford, who were appointed at a former meeting to draft resolutions expressive of their disapprobation of the treaty, when Col. W. S. Smith took his stand and opened the meeting. He informed the citizens, that as there had been doubts in the minds of some, whether the committee had been regularly appointed, the committee wished to know, whether they would now confirm their appointment, which was unanimously agreed to. A regular vote was then taken upon each name composing the committee and unanimously confirmed. The chairman informed them, that their committee was ready to report upon the subject of their appointment, and put the question, whether they were now ready to receive their report; this was almost unanimously agreed to. Mr. Brockholst Livingston, of the committee, now stepped forward, and, after expressing his satisfaction at the perfect order and consistency of their conduct, and enlarging on the subject of certain doubts, respecting the appointment of the committee, occasioned by the confusion of Saturday, he introduced a set of RESOLUTIONS, which proved to be fully expressive of their opinions of the treaty by having received, paragraph by paragraph, the UNANIMOUS VOTE of the body present, which is said to have been much more numerous than that on Saturday, as in the opinion of the chairman, and others who had a good view, it consisted of between 5 and 6000 persons; others say 7000.

It would have given us infinite satisfaction to be able to communicate these important resolutions, which we shall not attempt to describe—but as they are, by a resolution, to be immediately (by express) transmitted to the President of the United States, it is conceived there would be a degree of indecorum, and want of respect, in publishing them before the express sets off with the original copy. Not a moment's time shall be lost when a copy can be obtained.

The Minerva of Saturday contained the following article:

A pilot has just come up with the agreeable news, that a vessel has arrived at the Hook with our brethren who have been prisoners at Algiers, and who have been redeemed. As Col. Humphrey's sailed some months ago, with the means of redeeming them, we are disposed to believe the report.

If this article had been *true*, it would be pleasing indeed, for what citizen would not clasp in the arms of congratulation and affection, and even open his hospitable doors to render comfortable, our truly unfortunate countrymen, from the cruel chains of *Algiers*—but, alas, it proves *untrue*; it was the *modern* Algiers, viz. *Bermuda*, that the vessel hailed from. It was suspected that this report was hatched for a *spur* of the day (Saturday) for it was blindly hinted, that it was the *secret orders* of the senate which produced this happy effect—but the whole was evaporated *in fumo!*

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From the ARGUS.

At this juncture of American politics, not only the truth, but the whole truth ought to be told; you will therefore insert the following to morrow. At three in the afternoon on Monday a body of war-worn soldiers of the late American army, paraded the streets, bearing a French and American flag, with the British flag reversed underneath them. They proceeded to Bunker Hill, where they burnt a portrait of John Jay, holding a balance containing American independence and British gold, the latter preponderating. They then gave three cheers and returned in triumph through the city about 5 o'clock, leaving behind about a dozen tories to snuff the ashes of the bonfire.—On their return into town they saluted an old veteran, and faithful servant to the cause of American liberty, in the Bowry lane, who turned out wine and oil to refresh them.—These are the men, who, with fire and sword, and not stars and garters, nor places and pensions, nor with gold and [illegible] our country from slavery, [illegible] ble

NEW BRUNSWICK,

It is matter of regret, that [illegible] are extremely lavish of their [illegible] Mr. Jay, in consequence of [illegible] demerits of the treaty. It [illegible] glaring deficiency in point of [illegible] timent, and an equal want of [illegible] —Whatever may be the result of [illegible] taking, if the individual who [illegible] is *unsuccessful*, after having [illegible] ble effort to obtain his object, [illegible] viewed by every liberal and [illegible] as meriting, in every respect, [illegible] confidence and commendation [illegible] kind are ready to bestow on [illegible] gage in a mission that has a [illegible] issue. While the treaty was [illegible] discussion before the Senate, copies of the whole correspondence between [illegible] ville were laid before them. In this correspondence, every concession which [illegible] could warrant in favor of this country was most strenuously urged by our envoy, but obstinately withheld on the part of Britain. If advantageous terms for this country could not be obtained it was undoubtedly Mr. Jay's duty to submit to such [illegible] Great Britain thought proper to [illegible] if not totally repugnant to our interests, to annex his signature thereto, but if ultimately sanctioned by the President and Senate, and its principles found not to accord with the sentiments of the people, or to be destructive of their rights, then where must the censure rest?—Every soul that is not incapable of justice, or shamefully warped by prejudice, will not rashly cast it upon an individual whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, and for whose exertions she is much indebted, who is acknowledged to be a man of the most distinguished abilities, and whose patriotism and integrity are unquestionable

CHARLESTON, (*S. C.*) *July* 9.

Captain Dickenson who arrived here yesterday from Savannah, informs us, that before he left it, a person had arrived from St. Mary's who brought a letter dated 30th of June, from a gentleman in Amelia, which mentioned that on that day, Captain Lang would march with his whole force, against Augustine, except the detachment he left at the fort established at Amelia, that they had taken all the Spanish scouts and out-posts, likewise a quantity of cattle and provisions, and were extremely well supplied. They had likewise taken the Spanish Col. Howard.

Captain Dickenson informs likewise, that there was a report in Savannah that a party of American soldiers who were escorting the Indian chiefs on their return from Savannah to their nation, had deserted Mr. Seagrove and their officers, and joined Capt. Lang's party in the expedition against Augustine.

The person who brought the letters to Savannah, had 200 head of cattle which he was driving for sale to Augustine, but meeting Capt. Lang's party and being informed that he might proceed at his pleasure, but would get nothing for his property, declined going, and on having offers of purchase of Captain Lang, accepted them.

Captain Lang was confined 11 months in the dungeon in Augustine, on suspicion of his being concerned in the undertaking to raise men in this state for the French Republic; no proof during this time, being found against him, he was liberated. Hurt at his ill-usage, he obtained a French commission and has occasioned a revolt throughout East-Florida, which Spanish laxitude will find a difficulty in suppressing.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 25.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 20.

"I attended the town meeting on Saturday last, one of about 3 or 4000—Messrs. A. Hamilton and R. King headed the treaty phalanx, composed chiefly of tories, but though every exertion had been made to muster them in full force, the republicans, the enemies of the treaty and of British measures and influence, were by much the most numerous, indeed near ten to one. The toad-eaters of administrations had had a private meeting the evening before, to concert a plan to defeat the object of the meeting; but they failed. Mr. Hamilton who was their champion at the Federal Hall (Mr. King being bottle-holder) endeavored several times to make himself heard, but as soon as the people understood the drift of his several motions, they drowned his voice in hisses. He moved, that the citizens assembled should retire to a church to discuss the business thoroughly. You must be sensible that if this motion had succeeded, the intention of the meeting must have been defeated, as a body of 4000 industrious citizens could not be expected to attend a discussion which must necessarily have been so lengthy. It was observed, very justly, by Mr. Livingston, that it was fairly presumable that the citizens assembled had read the treaty and the [illegible] discussing it in the papers, and had made up their minds on the subject, and that they assembled not to discuss but give an opinion. The motion fell. Mr. P. R. Livingston moved, that the sense of the meeting should immediately be taken as to the treaty by [illegible] ing, those in favor of the treaty to the [illegible] and those against it to the right; the [illegible]